

ately, was much more glaring, the committee have rectified in the scheme submitted by them.

The committee devoted a considerable degree of attention to the great controversy between the admirers of classical and mathematical studies, and of the natural sciences. The controversy has been conducted with such heat, as to lead some profound thinkers, as Sir William Hamilton, to advocate the almost total abolition of the mathematics as a means of culture. Similar assaults have been made on the ancient languages, while some admirers of the old time decay with zeal all studies which may be of practical use in the affairs of life. The committee agree with neither of these parties. They are of the opinion that no man can be considered well educated who has not some familiarity with the classics and mathematics. They know of no mental discipline better than that afforded by a conversance with those studies. At the same time they are firmly persuaded that more attention should be given to those branches of knowledge, which show the application of science to the arts, which develop the mind, and the general laws of the natural world, which teach us more full knowledge of the structure of our own language, the splendid examples of English Literature, and with the Philosophy of History.

They believe that with a proper mode of teaching, enough may be taught of the classics and mathematics, to educate and discipline the mind and yet time be spared for those other subjects.

The Constitution framed by our forefathers in 1776, having provided that "all useful arts, and manufactures, shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities," the University of North Carolina, when established, was intended to afford an education superior to that obtained at any other institution in the State. For many years this sentiment, the core, and in later times other College has arisen, claiming an equality with the University, while many teachers of academies, some of whom enjoyed its advantages, complain that the standard of scholarship has not advanced with the advance of the age, and approaches too nearly to their own requirements.

The committee think that a proper construction of the Constitution requires the General Assembly to provide that the University shall still hold a superiority over all other institutions, a pre-eminence so well defined and above all competition as to be the result of the best of the State, and the standard of regular standing should be of greater extent than at present. The University is not fitted for the drilling of students. Its instruction should begin, when the preliminary work is ended. The committee are gratified to know that there are teachers of academies who are preliminary and aspiring to advance their pupils to whatever point may be required by the University. The hands of these teachers will be strengthened and their numbers increased by the maintenance of higher standards of admission into the institution to which their labors are preliminary and necessary. Without this careful, previous training, it is impossible that any young man can appreciate or make avail of advantages of learning, no matter how carefully provided and zealously dispensed at the University.

For the reasons above mentioned, the committee believe that the graduates should likewise be evidences of merit and solid attainments, and never be granted as a matter of course. When young men of meagre acquisitions obtain the honors of the institution, either the degree becomes worthless and the reputation of its grantor injured or else the public are deceived. The standard of scholarship in the community is thereby depressed. The teachers of scholars are disheartened, when they see the idle and the ignorant receive equal rewards with the industrious and the deserving.

As said before, the committee think that text books should be used in each department, but the professor should not practice a servile adherence to the facts and principles contained in the books. The books should be supplemented by lectures, of which the student should be required to take notes, and to superior scholars examinations on the subjects thereof.

The examinations at the close of each term should be deliberate and stringent, and have much weight in estimating the standing of the students. They should embrace the principles of the doctrines taught in the text books, and should be of a nature to test the student's ability to think for himself, as well as to enforce the retention of the studies as a connected whole. It would enhance the authority of these examinations, if men of special familiarity with their departments were invited as examiners by the Professors, and should be especially protracted and thorough, and should embrace the studies of the whole course.

Emulation among the students should be excited not only by distinctions but by prizes granted for successful competitors. The names of the successful competitors should be published in the catalogues, and the distinctions should be publicly granted.

The committee are of the opinion that as soon as practicable, an annual fund shall be set apart for each department to be devoted to the superintendence of the Professors therein, to be used, as they may be needed, to illustrate apparatus as may be needed, to procure scientific apparatus, and to encourage the study of the sciences, and as well as such works as, in the judgment of the Professor, are needed for the most ample investigation in his department. These things, with such other as may be deemed necessary, should be provided for the complete organization of the system. It is best to mark out the system to which we aspire and work up to it as fast as God may give us the means.

The University of North Carolina shall consist of the following Departments, to wit:

- I. Academic Department.
- II. Department of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.
- III. Law Department.
- IV. Medical Department.
- V. The Academy Department shall be subdivided into the following schools, viz:
 - 1st. Political Science, including Political Economy and History.
 - 2d. Latin Language and Literature.
 - 3d. Greek Language and Literature.
 - 4th. Pure Mathematics, including Mechanics.
 - 5th. Physics, including Astronomy.
 - 6th. Metaphysics and Ethics.
 - 7th. Rhetoric and English Language, and Literature.
 - 8th. Chemistry and Mineralogy.
 - 9th. Geology, including Geology, Geography and the inhabitants of the Earth, (vegetable and animal).
 - 10th. Modern Languages.

It will be noticed that greater prominence is given in the above scheme to English studies, as it is of very great importance that our own language should be

taught as well as others—English Literature being superior to all others. Aptitude to teach Logic and Psychology does not necessarily include aptitude to teach English Philology and the Science of Taste. The study of the English Language, and the history of the English Language, Rhetoric, and history of English Literature, are the subjects of English Literature.

To the School of Metaphysics are given the studies of Logic, Psychology, Natural Religion and Ethics.

The School of Political Science shall embrace a thorough course of Political Economy, as well as other subjects of Political Philosophy. To this is also assigned the subject of History, embracing the History of Modern Civilization.

In teaching the Classics, reference shall be had to instruction in the English Language, by requiring frequent translations to be made from the languages taught into idiomatic English, and from English into those languages respectively.

The schools shall be divided into classes at the discretion of the Professor, and for the arts, which shall be divided into eight hours each week, of which five shall be devoted to the course for degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three for the degree of Master of Arts. In the latter course, the teacher shall carry the student further in his science than is possible in the more elementary course.

The School of Political Science shall be given to the A. M. course to the education of teachers, this being the Normal School Department of the University.

There shall be a degree conferred and diploma as evidence thereof, in each school, to be signed by the President of the University and the Professor of the school. Besides this the President shall grant certificates of proficiency for attainment in any branch of a school.

A. B. The degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be awarded to those obtaining Diplomas from the schools of the Academic Department.

3. The degree of Master of Arts, A. M. will be conferred only on those who have taken the degree of A. B. and shall have passed satisfactory examination in three schools for the special course, organized for the purpose heretofore mentioned.

To allow choice in studies, the following degrees will be likewise conferred:

B. S. Bachelor of Science on those who have taken the prescribed course in the Department of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, and also on those who have taken the prescribed course in Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Physics.

B. P. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy shall be conferred on those who have taken the A. B. and A. M. courses in the schools of Rhetoric and the English Language and Literature, of Metaphysics and Philosophy.

The committee call special attention to the Master of Arts course, as it is unique and it is believed an improvement on the systems generally prevailing. The advantages claimed for it are as follows:

1st. A more thorough study of the Sciences, as possible in our Colleges, as at present organized.

2nd. Some of the best students will be retained for an extra year, and their influence will work down among the lower classes.

3rd. A kind of Normal School Department will be incorporated into the University, in which thorough scientific training may be given to those who go out as teachers, and thus.

4th. The University will do its great work—elevate the standard of education in the State.

5th. The scheme shall be faithfully carried out, Schools and Colleges will be eager to secure the services of one, whose scholarly attainments are attested by the diploma of Master of Arts of the University of North Carolina.

The President and Professors elected under the scheme above mentioned, subject to the revision of the Board of Trustees, shall arrange the details for carrying the same into operation, in accordance with the principles of the foregoing report.

II. The Department of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts shall be organized to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, without excluding other Scientific and Classical studies, and including Military Tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several departments and professions of life, as provided in the Act of Congress, approved July 2nd, 1862, donating land scrip to the several States. The committee, owing to pressing engagements, ask for further time to enable them to mature the scheme.

III. Law Department. The committee likewise ask for further time to enable them to mature recommendations in regard to these Departments.

In conclusion, the committee express the opinion that with a moderate endowment, the University could be organized and maintained on a basis solid, enduring, and capable of indefinite expansion to meet the wants of the future. No scheme for imparting education in the highest branches of knowledge can succeed without some annual revenue, in addition to the income of the institution from the fees.

The committee trust that the people of the State, acting individually or through the Legislature, will not allow an institution whose past is so brilliant, whose creation and maintenance are enjoined by the fundamental law, to languish and die, and thus force our sons to journey to other States in search of the blessings of a liberal education.

Respectfully submitted,
KEMP F. BATTLE,
For the Committee.

STATE NEWS.
On Dec. 28.—Among the speculations of the present day, we have heard it said that W. W. Holden, the Chief of the Leaguers of the State, anticipating the certainty of Radical reconstruction in North Carolina, has prepared the following programme, in part:

For Governor.—W. W. Holden.
For U. S. Senate.—Col. Holden, of Newbern, and Judge Brooks, of Pasquotank.

We have not heard the rest of the programme, nor do we give the above as true, but it is what we have heard.

Such a selection for the United States Senate, would produce trouble in the wigwam. Billy Henderson and others of the faithful would howl lustily at taking both Senators from the East, and one of them a Yankee.—*Ral. Sentinel*, 1st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR LABORERS.—Many laborers, perhaps both black and white, will find it difficult to obtain employment, in the field. Shall they, therefore, be idle? We hope not. All must work vigorously to improve our condition.

We are glad to learn that our fellow-citizen, J. K. Howell, of this city, is making arrangements to go into the sugar business. The lines of the Raleigh and Gaston are advantages to go into this business. It is an art that box cars, which carry 3,000 a taves each, can be chartered from this city to Norfolk at \$34 each, for the trip. If so, our opinion is that it will be very profitable to make sugar as a point of the railroads, of both white and red oak.

If any person desires to go into the

business, let him open a correspondence with any of the Norfolk or Portsmouth commission merchants who advertise in the *Sentinel*, asking specific instructions as to the length, width and thickness of the several kinds of marketable staves, with price, &c. Then let him obtain a good state-getter, white oak, from Northampton. Bertie, Gates, Hertford, Chowan, where the business is well understood. One good hand will learn common hands in a few days how to get them. The tools required cost but little. Where men do not own the timber, let them purchase it at fair rates from the owners. It is a cash business, and the money will be in as fast as one can get two or three car loads to market. But it should be managed well, with at least one good employe who understands it.—*Richmond Sentinel*, 1st.

RETURNED.—Major James C. McRae, who has recently visited the city of Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to procure the pardon of the President for Messrs. Tolar, Powers and Watkins, returned on Saturday last. He had an interview with Mr. Johnson, presented his petition, and speaks of the probability of the result of his visit.—*Payetteville News*, 31st ult.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The people of Buncombe county are to vote to-day on the county's subscription of \$100,000 to the Western North Carolina Railroad. In reply to an enquiry from the people, as to the propriety of voting on the question, General Canby replied:

"This question relates to the material and not the political interests of the community affected by the election, and all persons who are assessed or are subject to assessment for taxes, are equally qualified voters under the laws of North Carolina, or under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, will be entitled to vote on this question of subscribing to the Stock of this Road.

The disqualifications under the Act of March 2d, 1867, and the Acts supplementary thereto, are held not to apply to this case.

The Magistrates of Cherokee county have unanimously resolved to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PITT COUNTY.—In our issue yesterday, we alluded to the shooting of Mr. Griffin, of Pitt, by one of a band of armed negroes. Since then we have a correct version of this outrage by an eye witness, which we proceed to give:

C. M. A. Griffin, of Contentnea Creek, Greene county, was shot on the 18th of December while in bed, at his store, by one of a band of negroes, who went to the store, alleging that they were sent by Mr. Harris, who had a quilting at his house.

One entered the store, got the whiskey, paid for it, and then shot Mr. Griffin's musket, and then shot him in the head, "shot him, boys. God d—n him, kill him dead," passed out and another negro stepped in, walked to the bedside and levelled the musket at his head. The gentleman who was sleeping with Mr. Griffin seized the muzzle and changed its direction towards the head of the bed. The gun was discharged and Mr. Griffin was shot through the abdomen. The wound is severe but not dangerous. Mr. Griffin, we are pleased to learn, will recover.

Mr. J. M. Carskadden, who still held the musket, wrapped it from the negro, who immediately ran; but afterwards returned with an increased number. Mr. C. having loaded the musket returned the fire of the gang, who at once fled.

New Berner *Journal*, of Com. 1st.

SEVERE STORM.—We had, on Monday afternoon and night, one of the heaviest falls of snow that we have had in this latitude for several years. Sleights were out on yesterday for their jingling bells, but the snow was rather too soft and yielding for that movement. We presume that the storm has been very general, and we shall doubtless hear that it has prevailed in great severity North of us. Now is the time for our citizens to hold up the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Ral. Sentinel, 1st.

THE COTTON TAX.—We suppose that there will be a large majority in Congress in favor of a repeal of the tax upon cotton, and that the bill will be passed immediately upon the re-assembly of this body after the New Year's holidays. There is a little movement in the market, as it seems to us, on the part of speculators, to delay this action; but the pleas urged in favor of postponement will not bear a critical examination.

One argument urged upon this side is that the tax is not so onerous as represented. We have before us the report of the Treasury, with net results of \$7,384 78, upon a gross return of \$9,000. The other a similar account at 15 cents, with a net result of \$5,204, on a gross return of \$6,750. The tax and nearly all the expenses of handling remain on the side of the producer, and the charges thus become absolutely ruinous to the planter.

Another reason offered for retaining the tax is, that unless this is collected the South will escape assessment altogether.—This proposition, if true, would furnish the chief reason for repealing the tax. The State, acting individually or through the Legislature, will not allow an institution whose past is so brilliant, whose creation and maintenance are enjoined by the fundamental law, to languish and die, and thus force our sons to journey to other States in search of the blessings of a liberal education.

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Commercial Statistics.
The attention of subscribers is called to the Table of Exports of Wilmington for the year 1867. As this table is valuable in a commercial point of view, it may be well to preserve this copy of the JOURNAL.

Snow.
A heavy snow storm prevailed in the section traversed by the upper portion of the Eastern Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, on Monday night last, extending as far down as Rosedale, about thirty-eight miles from the city. The snow is still on the ground, and at the head of the Road is said to be several inches deep.

We also learn there was a heavy snow-storm at Fayetteville on the same day.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

New Year's Day in Washington, President's levee.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Noon. The President's levee was attended as usual to-day by an immense crowd, including foreign Ministers in full court dress, and nearly every Government official, also a large number of army and navy officers.

Havana Advices.—By Cable.
HAVANA, Dec. 31. Lerendia's address urges a strict discipline on the part of the troops and loyalty on the part of the people as the only means of restoring happier days. Alluding to the slave trade, he says that public opinion is overruling the Government's decrees against it, and the penalties attached have killed the traffic forever.

A decree from Madrid authorizes the continuation of the mail service by regular lines between Cuba and the United States.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—P. M. This evening's Express says it is not the least among the many creditable things done by Gen. Canby that he has issued an order directing the members of the Freedmen's Bureau who are employed by the Freedmen's Bureau those subordinates who have permitted themselves to be nominated for political office.

Judge Basted's family have received despatches from Mobile pronouncing his recovery hopeless.

Representatives Washburn and Cullum, of Illinois, will visit Richmond to-morrow to counsel the Convention.

The report of the Revenue Commissioner Wells will urge the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties in all possible cases.

General O'Neil, recently elected Vice President, has, by the resignation of President Roberts, been elected the head of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The Fenian Senate has issued a circular disclaiming any complicity with the outrages in England.

The town Treasurer of Spencer, Massachusetts, has vacated with \$20,000 corporation funds.

Despatches received to-day report five cases of drowning caused by skating.

The immigration of 1867 exceeds that of 1866 nearly 10,000.

Statistics of casualties on the Western and Southern rivers for past year show 182 accidents, 82 resulting in the total loss of vessels. Loss involved, \$454,000. Insurance, \$512,000. The loss of life is supposed to be 1,000.

Lloyd B. Waddell has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Georgia, vice Chas. H. Hopkins, removed.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—P. M. General Canby has called the State Convention to meet in this city on the 14th instant. The notice is too short; the members cannot all get here in time.

Celebration of Emancipation Day in Charleston.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—P. M. Emancipation Day was celebrated in this city by a general parade of the negro Societies, fire companies and political organizations.

An address was delivered by F. L. Cardozo. At the festivities at night good order prevailed.

Markets.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Noon. Stocks strong. Money 6 1/2 cent. premium.—Sterling Exchange 101. Gold 133 1/2. Five-20s, of '62, coupons, 1867.

Wheat 2 cents better. Wheat 2 cents better.—Corn 2 cents better. Pork steady—meat \$21 06 1/2. Lard dull. Cotton quiet—sales at 15 1/2 for cotton for middling uplands. Freight dull. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin unchanged.

Gen. Canby about to abolish the Bail-Writ Process.
It is understood that General Canby will shortly issue an order modifying General Sickles' famous Order No. 10, and definitely setting aside the bail-writ process by which, under the laws of South Carolina, a creditor has had the power to arrest and hold to bail his debtor within the State, by making affidavit that said debtor was about to leave the State.

This bail-writ system has been the cause of great annoyance of late, and its abolition will certainly be of benefit, so far as it removes another obstruction from the wheels of trade. It was in reality, for all strangers and persons unable to procure sureties, a system of imprisonment for debt, for an indefinite time, upon the unsupported affidavit of the person to whom the debt was due. No such law has been in force at the North, and no such law is required here.

Charleston News.
Four Hundred Lives Lost at Sea.—Week of an English Steamer.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A letter has been received here from Rio, dated November 24, and published in the *Traveler* of this city, which contains the following appalling statement:

"This morning a Brazilian steamer has arrived from Montevideo, bringing the news of the loss of the English mail steamer Saturn, in a terrible gale off that place a week ago. She was iron-clad, and one of the best looking steamers I ever saw. She left the harbor of Bahia where we were at anchor there. When she went down she had on board 400 persons, including the crew and passengers. Among the latter was the English minister, who had just been relieved to enable him to make a short visit home. He, with the rest, was lost, only fourteen out of the whole being saved."

Emigration Statistics.
The number of alien emigrants who landed at New York from the 1st of January until the 25th of December last year was 227,443; for the same period of this year, 358 days, 239,065, being an average of 640 per day, and showing a gross increase in emigration in 1867 of 111,622. On the 1st of January, 1867 (in addition to the reserve fund of \$300,000) the balance in bank to the credit of the Commissioners of Emigration was \$24,072 95, and the aggregate receipts from that date until yesterday were \$632,647 09, making a grand total of \$656,720 04. The balance in bank at the close of the year was \$586,039 03, leaving a balance of \$110,681 01, and the \$300,000 reserve fund before named in the treasury of the Board. At this time in the year 1863 there were upon the island, in charge of the Commissioners, emigrants and children of emigrants 187,850 in all; in 1864, 955,140; in 1865, 1,156,119; in 1866, 1,267,200—almost twice as many this year as in any previous one at the same date, and this, too, at a time when the city is healthy.

Young Coker is studying music in London, and praying that his voice may be a tenor when it is changed.

Many of the Fifth Avenue, New York, houses have their upper stories unfinished. Their owners the same.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce would like to know if it ever occurred to Wendell Phillips, in his moments of self-examination, that he is a bore?

A whole family was murdered in Illinois for one hundred dollars.

Brown, the Cannasite accused of child murder, says he would rather hang than go to prison. It may yet be Hobson's choice.

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STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1867, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with the Reports of same articles for the year 1866.

ARTICLES.

New York.

Boston.

Philad.

Baltimore.

Portland, Me.

Bucksport, Me.

Portsmouth, N. H.

New Bedford, Mass.

Salem, Mass.

Quincy, Mass.

Mattapoisett, Mass.

Newburyport, Mass.

Bordentown, N. J.

Middletown, Ct.

Norwich, Ct.

Allyn's Point, Ct.

New Haven, Ct.

Wilmington, Del.

Providence, R. I.

Washington, D. C.

Richmond, Va.

Norfolk, Va.

Portsmouth, Va.

Georgetown, S. C.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

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